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62.29 Index

SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL
CATALOGUE
& PRICE LIST

Spring
1903

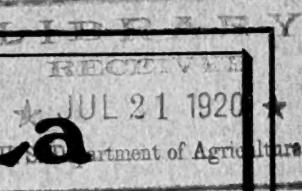
Established
1888

7,000,000
Strawberry
Plants

100,000
Raspberry Plants

100,000
Blackberry Plants

150,000
Asparagus Plants



La France
Fruit
&
Plant
Farms

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Strawberry
Plants a
Specialty

F. W. DIXON,
Holton, Kan.

THE BEST FOR THE FARMER
AND FRUIT GROWER

Light Brahmans

The Largest that Grow

Males often weighing fifteen pounds. Hens attain a weight of ten pounds. They are good foragers, yet can easily be penned up if necessary. We sold a great many birds last season with only one complaint. Every year we add some new blood to our flocks—the best we can find.

150 Choice cockerels. Hens and pullets, \$1 to \$2 each according to size, and markings. Trios—our best..... **\$5**

EGGS IN SEASON

Pen No. 1 Headed by an extra good cock mated to 12 choice pullets and hens. We look for good results from this mating. Eggs, \$2.00 for fifteen; \$3.50 for thirty.

Pen No. 2 Has the range of the farm. Thirty-six hens and pullets mated to two choice cockerels.

Pen No. 3 Has the range of the farm, located two miles distant. Fifty hens and pullets mated to three choice cocks.

Eggs from either of the above pens **\$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$4.00 per 100.**

F. W. DIXON.

HOLTON. - - - - - KAN.



GREETING • 1903

With us, the great drouth of 1901 was not broken until May 20, 1902. We think the dryest weather we ever experienced occurred during the months of March, April and up to May 20, 1902. Not a rain of any consequence did we have until the latter date, when we got rain and plenty of it and it has continued to more or less extent until the present date.

Our entire planting of new fields in the spring of 1902 were completely ruined. Not a plant to show in twenty-five acres. You will ask how we came to have any plants for sale this season. The reader will remember that the

season of 1901 made very few plants, and as plants were thin on the ground and young plants scarce, we concluded to leave the old plants for another year and dig only the young plants, and as soon as all were dug and sold to cultivate our fields the same as newly planted fields, thereby saving us plants, planting and the preparation of new fields for planting. The scheme worked well, and had we not done so not a plant would we have to dig for our trade.

Some will say this is opposed to the usual order of things, but if you should see our fields you would have no hesitancy in saying it was a success. A portion of our fields were entirely killed by the severe freeze of December 13 to 15, 1901, no variety on the hill land being entirely uninjured and most varieties located on hill land were killed out entirely. Our catalogue for 1902 was well distributed before we found that our plants were injured at all and fact is as we had most all our fields mulched before the freeze we did not find out that plants were injured to the extent they were until after we began digging in March.

No doubt many of our customers were disappointed in our not being able to fill orders. We had accepted early in the season but we did our best but did not do as some plant growers: packed up any old variety and labeled to suit their orders. We bought some plants to help our customers but go ourselves in trouble for our pains.

The demand for plants is heavy and undoubtedly we will be sold out of some sorts early and would urge our customers to get your orders in early. We have our fields all under mulch at this writing, December 10, and do not anticipate a repetition of the unusual weather of December, 1902; at any rate the soil is thoroughly soaked and if we have severe weather do not think any injury would result as soil was quite dry in December, 1902.

We want to thank our many customers for their patronage and hope for a continuance of the same and also hope to add many new names to our list.

Our Plant Trade the past season was satisfactory considering the fact that we had only about one-fourth enough plants.

We returned orders to the amount of several thousand of dollars. The demand was very unusual and supply very short over the entire country.

Our stock of plants for the season of 1903 is large of such varieties as we have. Some sorts entirely killed out and therefore we do not offer them but we have a good supply of all the standard berries.

We have we think about seven million plants, about two million of these are Gandy.

We have taken extra precautions to have our plants true to name and unmixed and employ only careful help, and we assure you will do everything possible to supply our customers with plants true to name and unmixed.

We have bought and planted plants from several plant growers and found to our sorrow that almost all sent us plants mixed or untrue to name. Plant growers must be more careful.

Only young, well-grown plants are sent out, all the plants in the row being dug and old plants thrown out.

Plants neatly trimmed and tied 26 in a bunch.

We Began shipping plants March 10 and in 1901 March 11, which is about our usual time to begin digging plants, having no rain and weather very favorable we were enabled to fill orders promptly except in case of injured varieties.

The majority of our customers were well satisfied with our plants and we feel sure that all our customers for 1903 will be satisfied. If you are not satisfied on receipt of plants we want to hear from you at once.

Our Fruit and Plant Farms have been added to the past season until we have the management of over 600 acres, but only 3 farms with aggregate of 335 acres are devoted to fruit, the balance devoted to growing grain and feed for our live stock and mulch for our strawberry fields.

Our Strawberry Fields this season the same as last located on rich bottom soil and are unsurpassed in quality. Send us an order and see for yourself.

Holton is Located in northeastern Kansas. We have 3 railroads and two express companies which insures us good shipping facilities. Long Distance Telephone in our office, No. 312, Independent Telephone Co. Bell Telephone office five blocks from office. We are five blocks from postoffice. Not over one-half mile from any of the depots. Large buildings and sheds to trim and pack plants in and plenty of help enables us to serve our customers on short notice.

Packing is Done in the Best Possible Manner. No charge is made. We are very careful not to pack too wet, but just right. Do not be alarmed if plants are a little dry when received. More plants are ruined by wet packing than dry. We use crates holding 1500 to 2000 plants each. We consider them far better than baskets.

A Certificate of Inspection is attached to every package of plants shipped.

Mail Orders we make a specialty, and just as good plants are sent by mail as by freight or express. Give us a mail order and we will fill it to your satisfaction.

Express.—This is the common way to ship plants. There is no delay as by freight. Plants go at 20 per cent discount from merchandise rate, and sometimes large orders to go a long distance we can secure a lower rate. We guarantee plants to arrive in good condition by express. We have the United States and Pacific Express Companies.

By Freight.—The bulk of our plants the past season were shipped this way and we had no complaints of loss in transit to speak of. Delays occur some times and buyers must take that risk. We are on the main line of the C. R. I. & P. Ry.,

the Northwestern connecting with the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City, and other points; the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western with close connection with the Union Pacific System.

When to Order. Now by all means. While the supply of plants is much larger than last year we are almost sure to be sold out of some sorts later.

We will not substitute unless ordered to do so. We reserve the right to send back money for plants we cannot furnish.

Special Offer for Early Orders.—Orders received before March 1, accompanied by full payment will be subject to the following discounts:

Orders amounting to over \$ 5.00, 5 per cent.

" " " 10.00, 7½ per cent.

" " " 20.00, 10 per cent.

" " " 50.00, 12½ per cent.

On larger orders write us.

Terms Cash.—One-fourth with order, balance before shipment, or C. O. D. This is better for you and better for me. Remittance may be made by draft P. O. or Express Money Order, or by registered letter.

Rates.—6 of a variety, at dozen rates; 50 of a variety, at 100 rates; 500 of a variety, at 1000 rates. Some send us orders for 500 plants of several varieties expecting us to fill at 1000 rates. We can't afford to do this.

Prices of Plants you will find much lower than last year but not as low as in former years. The reason is plain. Every commodity has risen in value and labor is much higher, therefore plants must sell for more money. You cannot expect to get good plants very cheap. We grow good plants and must have a fair price for them.

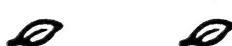
We Guarantee all our Plants true to name and carefully labeled. We have never bought many plants to sell again and in the future will buy none except possibly of some new varieties. While we exercise the greatest care to have plants true to name and unmixed we will not be responsible for more than original cost of plants.

References.—State Bank of Holton, Postmaster or Express Agent, Holton, Kansas.

When Making Your Order be sure to state how you want plants shipped. Orders are acknowledged as soon as received. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time, write again. Send us a list of fruit growers in your vicinity and we will mail you some plants for your trouble.



If You Receive MORE THAN ONE CATALOGUE



**Please Hand it to Your Neighbor Who
Is Interested in Small Fruit Growing.**



The New Horticulture.



In our 1902 catalogue we gave a page to this subject and can not say that we have discovered any new principles. What we said then has only been emphasized by another year's experience; that is, good soil and brains has more to do with successful fruit growing than anything else. Not every one has a suitable soil for fruit. Most any kind of soil will grow good strawberries. Some varieties will not succeed at all on some soil, while others do very well, so each grower must decide for himself which variety is the best. Some varieties succeed almost everywhere. Among these are Gandy, Aroma, Warfield Crescent, Bederwood, Splendid, Sample, etc. Then there is the Parker Earle that none excel where it grows to perfection. In other localities it is a failure, and we maintain that no amount of pedigree attached to it will make it succeed where it is proven a failure. Undoubtedly some plant growers practice very loose methods of propagation and such plants can not be compared to well grown plants, as the majority of plant growers produce only first-class plants.

We want to emphasize the fact that we have no copyright on our plants and attach no pedigree, but we also want to emphasize the fact that our plants are second to none in plant growth and productiveness of LARGE RED BERRIES.

We also want to state that a number of our customers here tested our plants alongside so-called pedigree plants, and our plants in every instance that has been reported have proven superior in plant growth, productiveness, etc.

We do not want our readers to understand that there is nothing in selection and variation of plants, but we do maintain there is not as much variation as some would have us believe. We also maintain that most all plant growers are up-to-date and practice only the best methods, and when any catalogue tells you the panacea for all your short crops of berries is to buy plants of them, take what they say with a grain of salt and buy of the other fellow who thinks there are a few honest men in the world besides himself.

We are not here to condemn any honest efforts to benefit the public, but we are decidedly against "fishing for suckers," even if there is one born every minute. We are sorry to say that in some instances the "sucker" trade is what they are fishing for.

The Strawberry



Crop of 1902

Was a very profitable one, notwithstanding the unfavorable season of 1901. Plants were thin on the ground, but produced a good average per acre which sold at very high prices. With us the crop promised to be a failure, but the rains began just in time to save the fruit. Our acreage of bearing plants was the smallest in years, but what we had paid us well and the most of our strawberry growers had the same experience. Prices were high and held up to the end of the season.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1903



Is very flattering, and if no disaster overtakes the plants you may look for large yields with good prices. The acreage of bearing plants is far below the average. It is likely that the crop will be above an average. Prices are sure to be good and we look for some phenomenal profits in strawberries in 1903. Whether we will be favored with a continuation or not is a problem.

As to ourselves, we expect to plant fifty acres this spring, which looks like we were not scared as to the probable profits. There are so many disasters that might overtake one section and skip another that is as well not to always foresee disaster. If you are in any line of business never get scared, but stick to it through thick and thin and in the long run you will be the gainer. To new beginners we would advise caution. The farmers and general fruit growers will not pay much attention to the strawberry because other lines of farming and fruit growing are profitable. The berry growers who attend strictly to business we are sure will realize a good profit for some years to come.



NEW VARIETIES



Seem to have received in most cases a knock-out blow with us the past severe season of 1901-2, and when we began digging plants in the spring of 1902 we found most of them had succumbed to the severe winter and drouth. We have a smaller number of new varieties catalogued this season than ever before, but as our list of standard sorts is complete no one need look elsewhere for plants. It is well to test all promising sorts.

NEW FIELDS



Heretofore we have always made it a point to call attention to the fact that our plants were grown on new fields, therefore free from disease and other faults from growing on old fields. This year, as we have stated before, the same fields we have for plants were in plants last year, and if you ever saw a healthier field of plants we never did. However, we do not believe in growing plants year after year on the same ground, and have land now prepared for next year's planting on entirely new soil. Our soil is very rich and does not need any stimulants other than thorough cultivation to produce the best plants.

VARIETIES FRUITED 1902



Aroma (Per.)—In some sections this late variety heads the list as a commercial berry. Its color, size, firmness and flavor combine to make it, where it succeeds, the very best commercial berry. The demand for plants grows larger every year, and so far has not abated. We have about 250,000 plants of this variety for our trade, and they are very heavy. During the season of 1901 it withstood drouth well, but the severe December freeze of 1901 ruined about one half of all the plants we had growing of this sort is the reason many of our customers were disappointed in getting a start of this fine late variety.

August Luther (Per.)—An early variety that is growing in favor. Drouth did not affect it much, but severe cold was too much for it and suffered severely. Our supply of plants is fairly large. Berry and plant resembles Haverland.

Bryan (Per.)—Here is a rampant grower and hardy plant, but when it comes to producing berries it does not seem to be in it. However, one year's trial like

the last is not sufficient to judge. Said to compare favorably with Clyde in productiveness, size of berry, etc. We will have to give it another year's trial. It surely makes a fine plant, and it will not cost much to try it.

Bisel (Imp.)—This plant is hardy; withstands severe drouth and cold well; always produces a large crop of good sized berries, but is too soft for shipment. Plant resembles Bubach; season medium.

Bubach (Imp.)—On sandy upland this plant suffered severely the past season from the severe cold. On heavier soil it was uninjured and produced a large crop of extra large berries. A standard for size, but of poor flavor. Our supply of plants has never been equal to the demand. It makes only an average crop of plants, but they are large and heavy rooted—sure to please customers. We probably have 75,000 plants for our spring trade.

Brandywine (Per.)—Here is one of the hardy ones. Neither drouth nor cold injures it and as the demand for plants is growing we consider it one of our principal commercial varieties. Season late; berry very large; moderately productive. Plant very heavy and a thrifty grower; foliage thick and very healthy.

Bismark (Per.)—We regret very much that our entire stock of this variety was winter killed and we will be unable to supply our customers.

Bush Cluster (Imp.)—Plant and berry of the Crescent type; very hardy and productive. As its name indicates, the berries are borne on long stems above the leaves, and if the ripening season is very hot the berries badly sun scald.

Brunett (Per.)—Plant hardy; vigorous grower; free from disease; foliage heavy and dark, bearing roundish, large and fine looking berries of very best flavor.

Bederwood (Per.)—One of the standard early berries. Plant small but very vigorous grower, making plants freely. A standard for pollinating. Berry large, of fine flavor; a little soft for shipping; very productive. Little affected by cold, but sometimes damaged by drouth. We have about 80,000 plants of this variety.

Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)—Came through the drouth and cold in good shape. Succeeds well in some localities.

Clyde (Per.)—This variety has been credited with very large yields, but in many localities it is falling into disfavor because of its scant foliage—not enough to shade the berries from the hot sun. It is a good variety to try, and if it succeeds on your soil no other will equal it in productiveness. The color of the berries is not very good, but immense productiveness of very large berries hold its place among the standards. Neither drouth nor cold affects the plant. It makes but few runners, but plants are very large. We have only a moderate supply of plants.

Capt. Jack (Per.)—A standard in the west as a pollenizer, but there are many others better. We do not advise planting it extensively. Drouth does not affect the plant, but on upland the cold damages it considerably.

Crescent (Imp.)—The standard of hardiness of plant and productiveness. Neither drouth or cold afflict the plant. Berry a little soft for shipping. Surely it is the lazy man's berry, producing crops when others fail.

Crockett (Per.)—A rampant grower of the Michael's Early type, only the plant has proven hardier.

Darling (Per.)—Another of the Michael's Early type—almost exactly the same thing.

Duffs (Per.)—Equal to Lady Thompson in earliness, flavor and size; better shipper, and plant withstands more cold than that well known variety; plant growth better. It will pay you to test it.

Excelsior (Per.)—So far this holds first place as an early berry, beginning to ripen a full week before any other and ripening almost all its berries before any other begins. Were it not for the poor flavor it would be more extensively planted. Berry of good size, very firm and of fine appearance. Plant is extremely hardy. Inclined to mat too thickly if grown in matted rows. It is a safe early berry to plant.

Earliest (Per.)—Another almost identical to the Michael's Early.

Empress (Per.)—The drouth of 1901 and the cold of December 1901, did not affect this plant worth mentioning. Plant very large, slow grower.

Emperor (Per.)—Heat, drouth or cold is all the same to this sort—but no berries—so we can say little in its favor. It might succeed in some places.

Gandy (Per.)—About one-fourth of all the plants we sell are of this variety. It is the most widely planted strawberry of the entire list. Season very late; berry very large, of fine appearance and good flavor. Only moderately productive, but brings all its berries to maturity. Old fields produce better than new. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The past winter killed some on light upland soil. As a usual thing drouth or cold has no effect on the plant. As usual, we anticipate a heavy demand for plants of this variety our stock is the largest in the United States and I think we have over 2,000,000 plants absolutely pure and unmixed. If you want Gandy we can furnish you.

Glen Mary (Per.)—Here is the largest berry of them all. Plant is damaged some by the drouth and cold; plant very large. Succeeds only on very rich soil.

Haverland (Imp.)—On some soils on our farm this variety was entirely killed out by the cold; on others it came through in good shape. Immensely productive of large, long, uniform sized berries of fine appearance. It makes a moderate supply of plants. Our supply of Haverland plants is limited; would advise early orders.

Isabella (Imp.)—Produces a large crop of fine berries; midseason. Drouth or cold does not effect the plant. A good grower.

Johnson's Early (Per.)—Reports concerning this berry are conflicting. With us it yields a good crop of fine, marketable berries. Not as early as Excelsior; more of the Bederwood type. Foliage very healthy; a rampant grower. Plant very hardy; neither cold nor drouth affects it. We believe it is worthy of a place among the standards.

Kansas (Per.)—A late berry of Kansas origin. Plant hardy; a good grower; foliage healthy. Produced only a light crop for us. In some places it is O. K., but so far it has not proven a success with us. We have a good supply of plants, but can not praise a variety which we do not know to be extra good. We hope to make a better report next year.

Hutchinson, Kan., April 19, 1903.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

Dear Sir.—The plants came all right and are entirely satisfactory both as to quantity and quality. If they do not live it will not be your fault. No one but an honest man would have prepared and packed them in the careful way in which they were packed.

Yours truly,
G. H. MINER.

Klondyke (Per.)—In some localities it is claimed to be better and later than Gandy, but with us it is not near such a berry. Plant is perfectly hardy and good grower. It might pay to test it.

Lovett (Per.)—A very productive early berry; a good polenizer; a safe berry to plant; a hardy and vigorous grower. Our supply of plants is small because a portion of our Lovetts were not mulched before the severe winter of December 13, 1901, and left us very few for restocking.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—The heavy demand for this variety shows that it is a success in some places, but with us it is a failure. The plant growth is all right, but severe cold killed it entirely, so our supply of plants is very limited. Season early.

Marshall (Per.)—In some places this is the standard for size and flavor, but it lacks productiveness. On light rich soil it will not withstand the rigors of severe weather. Succeeds well on heavy soil.

Mele (Imp.)—Because of the light demand for plants of this variety we have only a small lot, but in our trial field of about 100 varieties none produced better than Mele. Plant and berry of Warfield type.

Monitor (Per.)—In our trial field this berry took the lead of all the new varieties and do not think any of the standard sorts excelled it in size of berry, color, firmness or flavor. It surely is a good one. Plant resembles Capt. Jack; berry somewhat of Ridgway type. It is of Missouri origin. Plant perfectly hardy; neither drouth nor cold effect it, as it was not mulched before the severe December freeze. Our supply of plants for this spring's trade is limited.

Parker Earle Improved (Per.)—This variety is not always frost proof. Where it was on heavy soil it came through the past season O. K., but on light soil we lost all the plants. Season late. The most productive berry in existence; makes very few runners, therefore plants must necessarily be high. We have a fair supply of plants.

Mexican (Per.)—A variety that is a success in California, but only in plant growth here. Our supply of plants will not exceed 10,000.

Portage (Per.)—This variety was not in our trial field, so we did not fruit it. The plant growth is perfect and plant perfectly hardy in every respect.

Pocomoke (Per.)—Produces the finest flavored berries, but not very productive. Plant growth is good and plant moderately hardy; midseason. It is a good one to plant if you want some extra fine flavored berries of good size.

The Strawberry Because it is the earliest, the best and most luscious of fruts, the most universally used in season, the
Should be Planted quickest to bear after planting. The surest fruit to bear in any location. Always produces
In Every Garden a paying crop. We have grown the strawberry twenty years in this county and never had a failure. Produces more fruit for the land occupied than any other fruit. It is the earliest to grow, and any surplus can be turned into cash. Don't forget to plant some strawberries.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—This plant is extremely hardy and very large size; very productive of large handsome berries. Season early. It will pay to plant.

Phillips' Seedling (Per.)—So far has proven to be an excellent variety. On our upland it was entirely killed out the past winter, but on bottom land it came through in fine shape. Those who were disappointed in getting plants of this variety last year we would advise to order as once.

Rough Rider (Per.)—We fruited this much advertised variety for the first time, and must say it proved a failure. In our plant fields, in a very favorable location, we believe it was the worst winter killed of any variety on our grounds. Drouth affects it badly, and these two faults alone are enough to condemn it for the west. Season late.

Ruby (Per.)—A success in the plant field, but so far is not a success in the fruiting field; midseason.

Ridgway (Per.)—A late variety that withstands heat and drouth or cold remarkably well and always produces a good crop of marketable berries. More productive than Gandy, but not so late in season. A safe berry to plant.

Senford (Imp.)—Claimed to be better than Bubach, but plant will not withstand drouth; cold did not affect it. Plant very heavy; makes few runners. It might pay you to try it.

Splendid (Per.)—As its name indicates Splendid is a safe berry to plant. Berry large and of very fine appearance. It will fill crates with good berries as fast as any variety, and is an excellent pollener. We plant more of this variety than than any other for a pollener. Very vigorous and very hardy; midseason. By all means plant Splendid.

Staples (Per.)—Another good pollener. Season very early; berry of Warfield type, only it is darker—just a little too dark; plant vigorous and hardy.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—A stamineate of a more pronounced Warfield type than any other. We hear nothing but praise for this variety. It is very productive and has come to stay. Plant closely resembles Warfield in every way.

Star (Per.)—About the same as the old Sharpless. With us it is worthless for fruit. Claimed to be better than Sharpless; plant hardy but damaged some by drouth or excessive wet weather.

OUR TRIAL FIELD For several years we have maintained a trial field comprising all varieties grown by us for testing their comparative fruiting qualities. This year we have on one acre of ground over eighty varieties which will fruit under exactly the same circumstances and surroundings. This plot of ground was carefully prepared and planted and cultivated until November, mulched heavily with straw early before freezing weather, and we want to say we believe in early mulching. We expect some fine berries in this field, and we would like all our customers to visit it during the berry season. We will have more to say about this field next season.

Saunders (Per.)—Here is a variety that comes through the worst drouth and coldest weather in good shape. Always yields a paying crop of large showy fruit that sells well.

Stayman (Imp.)—With us this is one of our principal varieties for productivity, flavor, size, vigor of plant, hardiness, etc. We can not understand why it is not planted more largely. Lack of advertising, we suppose. If you have never grown any Stayman include them in your order this year.

Sample (Imp.)—Most reports we have of this variety are favorable. With us season is late, berry very large, of fine appearance, very productive; plant very hardy and very large; a good grower; only a moderate plant maker. We have an average supply of plants and would advise everyone to test Sample.

Tama Jim (Per.)—Drouth or cold does not affect plant. Very large, foliage perfect, but fruit scarce. If you have tried it and it is a success with you plant more; if not, it might pay you to test it.

Up-to-Date (Per.)—Surprised us this season. Large berries and lots of them; midseason; plant is unsurpassed in vigor and health. Give it a trial.

Woolverton (Per.)—A well known variety that succeeds remarkably well in some places, and the demand for plants is always good. With us it produced a crop of fine large berries. Midseason.

Wm. Belt (Per.)—The demand for plants of this well known variety is on the increase. Plant with us rusted very badly when first introduced, but lately is little effected, and this season not at all. Berry very large; midseason; plant very large.

Windsor Chief (Imp.)—Another standard late berry that produces a paying crop under all circumstances. It is at home on a heavy soil and drouth or cold does not affect it. On light soil the plant is small and sometimes damaged by severe cold, but on heavy soil, where we have it, the plant is perfect.

Warfield (Imp.)—This variety is a success wherever you plant it. It is to the strawberry what the Ben Davis is to the apple—a sure cropper of good sized marketable berries under the most adverse circumstances. It always promises a good crop and generally carries out its promise. It has the fault in good seasons of matting too thickly, but that can be easily remedied.

West Lawn (Per.)—As a fine appearing plant this holds first place, but so far the crop of berries has been very light.

Don't forget that plants are freshly dug and shipped at once.

See-discounts for large orders on page three.

SEND US THE NAMES OF FRUIT GROWERS

In your vicinity and get some plants free.

Should we receive any orders from names sent, we will remember you handsomely.

RASPBERRIES



Notwithstanding the drouth of 1901 and the severe winter following, the raspberry crop of 1902 was the best for years. Anthracnose, the worst enemy of the raspberry, was entirely eliminated during the dry season. We find very little of it in our fields, but have many reports showing that many fields are badly affected this fall with antracnose. The only remedy suggested is spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and we shall try it the coming spring as a preventative. The raspberry will not succeed on the variety of soils that the strawberry will. A rich sandy loam and northern or eastern exposure is best. Plant very early in the spring on well prepared ground. Plant three or four inches deep, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in the row, and rows 7 to 9 feet apart.

Kansas—The leading black cap. Season medium; berry large. More universally planted than any other to the present date.

Older—A berry of large size; one of the best flavored berries grown; midseason; perfectly hardy.

Cumberland—Rapidly coming to the front as the best standard black cap. Berry larger than Kansas, more productive, season about the same, probably later. It is surely a winner.

Gregg and Nemaha—Are very similar. Are the standard late sorts.

Munger—The largest raspberries we ever saw grew on Munger plants the past season. Some specimens were almost an inch in diameter. The cane is not very hardy, but last season it came through in good shape and produced a good crop. Plant some Munger and test them.

The New Cardinal—Here is the raspberry of the purple class that everyone should plant, not very largely, but enough for home use and home market. It is without doubt the hardest of cane and most prolific raspberry ever introduced. Berry is too soft for shipment and color is somewhat against it, but for home use do not fail to plant it. Extreme hardiness and productiveness is sure to win a way for the New Cardinal.

Haymaker—A close second to Cardinal, so far has proven just as good a grower and just as hardy, but does not hold its foliage so late in the fall; berry a little better flavored. It remains to be seen if it stands the test of time.

Phoenix—An early red sort that has proven hardy and productive of good sized, fine flavored berries.

Miller—The leading early red raspberry.

Loudon—Many reports of late are adverse to this late red variety. In some places plant is troubled with root gall. With us it is healthy, but not always hardy. Berry very large; season late.

BLACKBERRIES

This is the earliest berry to ripen. The canes were somewhat shortened by the drouth of 1901, and therefore could expect only a moderate crop for 1902. We had a fair crop and prices of berries were high. The demand for blackberry plants is heavier than ever known, and undoubtedly late orders will have to be turned down.

Snyder—The standard everywhere for hardiness and productiveness. Season early to medium; berry good flavor when fully ripe.

Kittatinny—Has proven the most profitable for us. Berry very large, fine flavored, productive. In some sections plant is troubled with rust, but is perfectly healthy here; never saw any sign of rust.

Early Harvest—Most popular early variety, but is not hardy here; berry of poor flavor.

Eldorado—Lacking some in productiveness, but an excellent berry. Very large and showy; season same as Snyder.

Erie—This variety is gaining in popularity. Similar to Kittatinny, claimed to be hardier; have not noted any difference in cane to amount to anything.

Mercereau—We have grown this variety four years and must say it is a wonder. Here is what one of our customers says of it, which is in accordance with our experience:

DARLINGTON, Mo., December 3, 1902.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

DEAR SIR:—I want to write to you in regard to those Mercereau blackberries my son purchased of you two years ago. I will give the facts as near as possible. Last summer, a year ago (1901), while all other varieties dried up on the vines after a few pickings, the Mercereau ripened fine berries for some time. The last season (1902), they produced more than twice as many berries as any other variety, and we had several of the leading varieties, and they were the largest berries we had except Rathbun, which is the largest berry I ever saw, but cane is not perfectly hardy. The cane of the Mercereau is very hardy, standing drouth and cold best of any canes; makes an unusually large growth, averaging one inch in diameter. Season as early as Snyder, but lasts much longer. After all other varieties were gone we picked several quarts of Mercereau.

Respectfully,

S. S. GORMAN.

Rathbun—A cross between the blackberry and dewberry, partaking of the nature of both. Canes not always hardy, berry the largest in cultivation; berry very firm and excellent flavor. Everyone should test it.

Lucretia Dewberry—The demand for plants of this variety continues to grow, which goes to prove that it is a paying fruit to plant. Berry very large and fine looking, ripens before blackberries. Flavor good when perfectly ripe.

Austin's Dewberry—Claimed to be better in every respect than Lucretia. As our experience with it is limited we can not say.

Premo Dewberry—Similar to Lucretia in every respect except it is claimed to be seven to ten days earlier. Have not fruited it here yet.

PRICES OF PLANTS




Strawberries.

	Doz.	Hun.	Thou.		Doz.	Hun.	Thou.
Aroma	Per \$0 20	\$0 40	\$3 00	Mexican	Per 20	40	3 00
August Luther....	Per 20	40	2 75	Mele	Imp 15	30	2 50
Bisel	Imp 15	35	2 50	Monitor	Per 20	40	3 50
Bubach.	Imp 20	40	3 00	May Queen	Per 20	40	3 00
Brandywine	Per 20	35	2 75	McKinley	Per 20	40	3 00
Bederwood	Per 15	30	2 50	Nick Ohmer.....	Per 20	40	3 00
Brunett	Per 20	40	2 50	Parker Earle Imp'y'd	20	50	4 00
Bush Cluster.....	Per 15	30	2 25	Philips' Seed'g....	Per 20	30	2 75
Barton's Eclipse..	Per 15	30	2 50	Parson's Beauty..	Per 20	40	2 75
Bryan	Per 20	40	3 00	Pocomoke	Per 20	40	2 75
Clyde	Per 20	40	3 50	Portage	Per 20	40	2 75
Crescent	Imp 15	30	2 50	Ruby.....	Per 20	40	2 75
Capt. Jack	Per 15	30	2 50	Ridgway	Per 15	35	2 75
Crockett	Per 15	30	2 25	Rough Rider.....	Per 25	60	5 00
Excelsior.....	Per 15	30	2 25	Seaford.....	Imp 50	40	3 00
Earliest	Per 15	30	2 50	Splendid	Per 15	30	2 50
Empress.....	Per 20	40	3 00	Staples.....	Per 15	30	2 50
Emperor.	Per 25	50	3 50	Senator Dunlap....	Per 15	35	2 75
Darling.....	Per 20	40	3 00	Star	Per 20	40	3 00
Duffs.....	Per 15	30	2 50	Stayman.....	Imp 15	30	2 50
Gandy	Per 15	30	2 25	Saunders.....	Per 20	40	3 00
Glen Mary	Per 20	40	3 00	Sample	Imp 20	40	3 00
Haverland	Imp 20	40	3 00	Tama Jim	Per 20	40	3 00
Hall's Favorite...Per	20	40	3 00	Up-to-Date	Per 20	40	3 00
Johnson's Early..Per	15	30	2 25	Vandeberry.....	Per 20	40	3 00
Isabella	Per 20	40	3 00	Woolverton	Per 20	40	3 50
Kansas	Per 20	40	3 50	Wm. Belt.....	Per 20	40	3 50
Klondyke.....	Per 20	40	3 00	Windsor Chief...Imp	15	30	2 25
Lovett.	Per 15	30	2 50	Warfield	Imp 10	25	2 00
Lady Thompson..Per	20	40	3 00	West Lawn.....	Per 15	30	2 50
Marshall	Per 20	40	3 50				

 Those marked (Per.) are perfect flowering varieties.

 Those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering varieties.

Raspberries.

	Doz.	Hun.	Thou.
Kansas.....	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$7 50
Gregg	30	1 00	8 00
Eureka.....	30	1 00	7 50
Nemaha.....	30	1 00	8 00
Older.....	30	1 00	8 00
Hopkins ,.....	30	1 00	7 50
Palmer	30	1 00	7 50
Cumberland	50	2 00	18 00
Conrath.....	30	1 00	8 00
Cardinal (New). .	40	1 50	12 50
Wallace.....	1 00		
Haymaker.....	1 50	4 00	30 00
Miller (Red).....	30	1 00	8 00
Loudon (Red).....	40	1 25	11 00
Thwack, Turner, and Cuthbert.....	30	.75	6 50
Munger.....	50	1 25	9 00
Phoenix (Red).....	40	1 00	8 00

Blackberries.

Early Harvest—Sucker plants.....	30	1 00	7 00
Snyder—Root cutting plants.....	50	1 25	10 00
Snyder—Sucker plants.....	30	1 00	6 50
Kittatinny—Sucker plants.....	30	1 00	7 00
Erie—Root cutting plants.....	40	1 25	10 00
Eldorado—Root cutting plants.....	40	1 25	10 00
Rathbun—Root cutting plants and tips.....	1 00	3 00	25 00
Mercereau—Root cutting plants.....	1 00	4 00	
Lucretia Dewberry.....	30	1 00	7 50
Austin's Dewberry.....	40	1 50	12 09
Premo Dewberry.....	75	5 00	
Iceburg.....	50	2 00	
Early King.....	30	1 00	

Grapes.

Concord—1 year, No. 1.....	50	2 50	18 00
Concord—2 " "	60	3 50	27 00
Worden—1 " "	60	3 50	25 00
Worden—2 " "	75	4 00	30 00
Moore's Early—1 year, No. 1	75	4 00	30 00

Currants.

Fay's Prolific—No. 1, 1 year.....	1 00	3 50	
Red Dutch—" "	75	2 50	
Cherry—" "	75	2 50	
North Star.....	1 00	3 50	

Gooseberry.

Downing—1 year, No. 1.....	75	5 00	
Houghton—1 year, No. 1.....	75	5 00	
Smith's Improved—1 year, No. 1.....	1 25	4 00	

Asparagus.

Conover's Colossal—1 year, No. 1.....	20	40	2 75
Palmetto—" "	20	60	3 00
Barr's Mammoth—" "	20	40	3 00
Columbian White—" "	20	40	3 00
Rhubarb.....	50	2 00	15 00

STRAWBERRY LORE

Some Points About Varieties to Plant.

For Earliest, plant Excelsior, Bederwood, Johnson's Early and August Luther.

For Early, plant Crescent, Staples, Warfield, Bush Cluster and Lovett.

For Midseason, plant Stayman, Capt. Jack, Haverland, Isabella, Saunders, Splendid. Try Monitor.

For Late, plant Aroma, Gandy, Parker Earle, Ridgway, Brandywine and Windsor Chief.

Some Points About Planting.

Plant early. Don't plant on a dry, windy day. Don't plant too deep or too shallow. Some use a spade and others a dibble. Be sure to firm the earth well about the crown and roots when planting. Mark rows straight and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Set plants 18 inches to 3 feet apart in the row. Some sorts are much more rampant growers than others.

Cultivating.

Begin cultivating immediately after planting, going over the rows with a weeder, or, if only a small bed, use a small garden rake. Cultivate after every rain just as soon as possible. A careful man with a cultivator can cultivate very close to the rows, saving much hoeing. Continue cultivation until October. Hoe as often as needed to keep out weeds. Train runners to fill up all vacant spaces, and if plants get too thick in the row thin out in October.

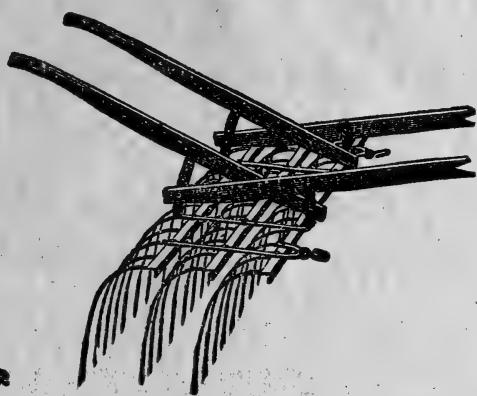
Testimonials.

Sometimes we print a few good things our customers say about our plants, but we do not wish to take valuable space for them. We are sure to make some mistakes and get some letters that would not look well in print. We have a reputation to sustain and do our best to please our customers.

SOME TOOLS
FOR THE
Berry Field and Orchard

Hallock's
Anti-
Clog
Weeder

• • • •



Planet, Jr., Tools.

For
Single horse
and
Team Work



Clark's Cutaway Harrow For Orchard and General Farm work.

F. W. DIXON,
HOLTON. - - - - KAN.

When sending us money use this application. Take it to your Postmaster and post office.
If not at a Money Order Office, send by mail.

Stamp of Issuing Office

Dollars	Cents
100	

Form No. 600r.

DOMESTIC.

Fee

cents

No.

Space above this line is for the Postmaster's record, to be filled by him.

Application for Money Order.

Amount Dollars Cents.

Sent to F. W. DIXON.

City or town HOLTON.

Street and No.

State Kansas.

Sent by

Address of sender: No. Street.

Fees Charged for Money Orders

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tutuila, Samoa); also for Orders payable in Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), and the Philippine Islands.

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	.....	8 cents.
If over \$ 2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00	.....	5 cents.
" \$ 5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00	.....	8 cents.
" \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00	.....	10 cents.
" \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00	.....	12 cents.
" \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00	.....	15 cents.
" \$40.00 and not exceeding \$ 50.00	.....	18 cents.
" \$50.00 and not exceeding \$ 60.00	.....	20 cents.
" \$60.00 and not exceeding \$ 75.00	.....	25 cents.
" \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00	.....	30 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

Note.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any Money Order office; but, if Orders are drawn in excess of \$100 on any one day upon an office of the 4th class, notice of the fact by letter (or Form 6037) is to be promptly sent the Department by the issuing Postmaster so that provision may be made for payment.

Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for four years from date of issue.



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Yours truly,

LAFRANCE FRUIT AND PLANT FARMS, HOLTON, KAS..

PUB. SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 233, Manhattan Bld'g., Des Moines, Ia.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find 50c for one years subscription. Send to address below and also send me, free, full particulars and privilege to enter free, your piano and great cash contest.

Name.....

P. O. State.....



ORDER SHEET.

F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kan.

Name _____

(Write very plain.)

Post Office _____ Rural Route No. _____

County _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____ Ship by _____

State whether by Mail, Express or Freight.

Strawberries.

Quantity Wanted	VARIETY	PRICE
.....	Aroma (P)	.....
.....	Aug. Luther (P)	.....
.....	Bisel (Im)	.....
.....	Bubach (Im)	.....
.....	Brandywine (P)	.....
.....	Bederwood (P)	.....
.....	Brunett (P)	.....
.....	Bush Cluster (P)	.....
.....	Barton's Eclipse	.....
.....	Bryan (P)	.....
.....	Clyde (P)	.....
.....	Crescent (Im)	.....
.....	Capt. Jack (P)	.....
.....	Crockett (P)	.....
.....	Excelsior (P)	.....
.....	Earliest (P)	.....
.....	Empress (P)	.....
.....	Emperor (P)	.....
.....	Darling (P)	.....
.....	Duffs (P)	.....
.....	Gandy (P)	.....
.....	Glen Mary (P)	.....
.....	Haverland (Im)	.....
.....	Hall's Favorite (P)	.....
.....	Johnson's Ey. (P)	.....
.....	Isabella (P)	.....
.....	Kansas (P)	.....
.....	Klondyke (P)	.....
.....	Lovett (P)	.....
.....	Lady Thomp'n (P)	.....
.....	Marshall (P)	.....
.....	Mexican (P)	.....
.....	Mele (Im)	.....
.....	Monitor (P)	.....
.....	May Queen (P)	.....
.....	McKinley (P)	.....
.....	Nick Ohmer (P)	.....
.....	Parker Earle (Im)	.....
.....	Phillips' Seed'g (P)	.....
.....	Parson's Bea'ty (P)	.....
.....	Pocomoke (P)	.....
.....	Portage (P)	.....
.....	Ruby (P)	.....
.....	Ridgway (P)	.....
.....	Rough Rider (P)	.....
.....	Seaford (Im)	.....
.....	Splendid (P)	.....
.....	Staples (P)	.....
.....	Senator Duillap (P)	.....
.....	Star (P)	.....
.....	Stayman (Im)	.....
.....	Saunders (P)	.....
.....	Sample (Im)	.....
.....	Tama Jim (P)	.....
.....	Up-to-Date (P)	.....
.....	Vandeberry (P)	.....
.....	Woolverton (P)	.....
.....	Wm. Belt (P)	.....
.....	Windsor Chief (I)	.....
.....	Warfield (Im)	.....
.....	West Lawn (P)	.....

Raspberries.

Quantity Wanted	VARIETY	PRICE
.....	Kansas	.....
.....	Gregg	.....
.....	Eureka	.....
.....	Nemaha	.....
.....	Older	.....
.....	Hopkins	.....
.....	Palmer	.....
.....	Cumberland	.....
.....	Conrath	.....
.....	Cardinal (New)	.....
.....	Wallace	.....
.....	Haymaker	.....
.....	Miler (Red)	.....
.....	Loudon (Red)	.....
.....	Thwack	.....
.....	Turner	.....
.....	Cuthbert	.....
.....	Munger	.....
.....	Phoenix (Red)	.....

Blackberries.

.....	Early Harvest	.....
.....	Snyder	.....
.....	Kittatinny	.....
.....	Erie	.....
.....	Eldorado	.....
.....	Rathbun	.....
.....	Mercereau	.....
.....	Lucretia Dewberry	.....
.....	Austin's Dewberry	.....
.....	Premo Dewberry	.....
.....	Iceburg	.....
.....	Darly Ling	.....

Grapes.

.....	Concord—1 year	.....
.....	Concord—2 years	.....
.....	Worden—1 year	.....
.....	Worden—2 years	.....
.....	Moore's Early	.....

Currants.

.....	Fay's Prolific	.....
.....	Red Dutch	.....
.....	Cherry	.....
.....	North Star	.....

Gooseberry.

.....	Downing	.....
.....	Houghton	.....
.....	Smith's Improved	.....

Asparagus.

.....	Conover's Colossal	.....
.....	Palmetto	.....
.....	Barr's Mammoth	.....
.....	Columbian White	.....
.....	Rhubarb	.....

Total Total amount remitted

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,
Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 8, 1902.

THIS is to certify that I have inspected the growing nursery stock and premises of **La France Fruit and Plant Farms, F. W. Dixon, Proprietor**, situated at **Holton, Kansas**, and have found thereon no indications of the presence of the San Jose Scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1903.

S. J. HUNTER,
State Inspector of Nurseries.

"Plants Were Best of All."

LOGAN FRUIT GROWERS ASSN.,
B. LOGAN, Sec. and Manager,
Logan, Mo., June 22, 1902.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

DEAR SIR:—I am getting orders now for plants, i. e. orders to buy for others. How are you going to be fixed for plants next spring? Make all the Aroma plants you can.

Your plants were the best of all I bought, and my orders ran over 1,000,000, and it will be larger next spring. Good luck to you. Yours truly,

B. LOGAN.